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(3-4 μ difference). As the writer sees it, *R. mexicana*, *R. mimosae-sensitivae* and *R. inconspicua* are all one and the same plant.

There are four other species so closely related that they should be considered as one species, viz., *R. expansa*, Diet. & Holw., *R. fragrans* Long, *R. humphreyana* P. Henn., and *R. pulcherrima* Arthur, while the last two are undoubtedly identical, even to the peculiar colored paraphyses.

R. expansa and *R. fragrans* differ mainly in the shape of their paraphyses, but the writer has found varying shades of these on the different hosts in Holway's collection; the other characters of the two are practically identical; the papillae on some heads of *R. fragrans* are more pronounced than on *R. expansa*, while on others they are of the same size; *R. humphreyana* differs from both in the intense wine-colored heads of its paraphyses, but the shape is the same as *R. expansa*; this color is probably due to the host; the III heads of *R. humphreyana* have slightly less prominent papillae or warts; if the paraphyses are disregarded, then the four species are the same. No. 5359 of E. W. D. Holway is *R. indica* and not *R. cassiaeicola*; Nos. 5324, 5328, 5326, 5263 are *R. expansa* all of Holway's collection, "Leguminous Rusts from Mexico," Bot. Gazette 39:392, June, 1905.

Denton, Texas.

A NEW ENTOLOMA FROM CENTRAL OHIO.

BY GEORGE F. ATKINSON.

Specimens, notes and photograph of a fungus that proves to be new were received from Prof. W. A. Kellerman. The following diagnosis is given:

Entoloma subcostatum Atkinson n. sp.

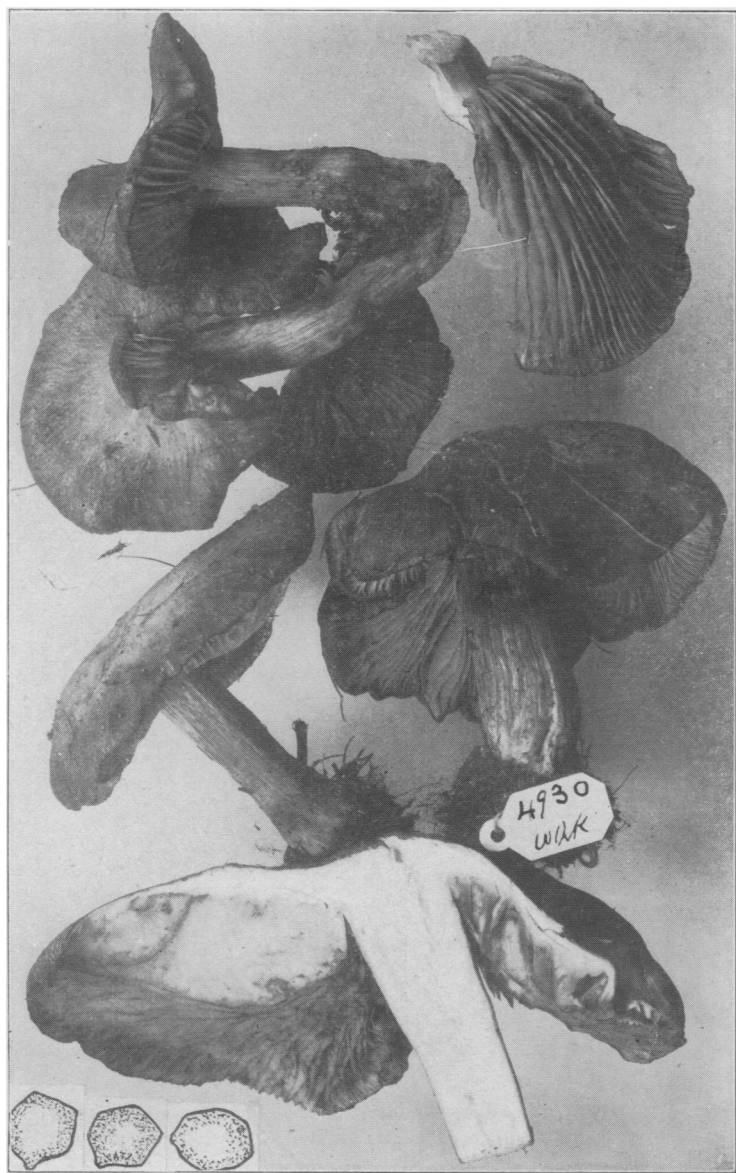
21542.

Photogr. Coll.

On grassy ground, Campus, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Coll., R. A. Young, Com. W. A. Kellerman. No. 4930. Received Nov. 1, 1906.

Plants gregarious or in troops or clusters, 6-8 cm high; pileus 4-8 cm. broad; stems 1-1.5 cm. thick.

Pileus dark gray to hair brown or olive brown, often subvirgate with darker lines; gills light salmon color, becoming dull;



ENTOLOMA SUBCOSTATUM ATKINSON.

stem same color as pileus but paler, in drying the stems usually becoming as dark as the pileus.

Pileus subviscid when moist, convex to expanded, plane or subgibbous, not umbonate, irregular, repand, margin incurved, flesh white, rather thin, very thin toward the margin.

Gills broad, 1-1½ cm broad, narrowed toward the margin of the pileus, deeply sinuate the angles usually rounded, adnexed, easily becoming free, edge usually plane, sometimes connected by veins, sometimes costate, especially toward the margin of the pileus.

Basidia 4-spored.

Spores subglobose, about six angles 8-10 μ in diameter, some slightly longer in the direction of the apiculus, pale rose under the microscope.

Stems even, fibrous striate, outer bark subcartilaginous, flesh white, stuffed, becoming fistulose.

Odor somewhat of old meal and nutty, not pleasant; taste similar.

Related to *E. prunuloides* Fr. and *E. clypeatum* Linn. Differs from the former in dark stem and uneven pileus, differs from the latter in being subviscid, even stem and pileus not umbonate and much more irregular, and differs from both in subcostate gills.

Explanation of Plate 92. — *Entoloma subcostatum* Atkinson. Mature plants: the lower specimen in section shows the broad gills and very thin flesh.